

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.



Annual Report
ON THE
HEALTH,
Sanitary Condition, &c.,
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1907.

BY
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BRIGHTON
KING, THORNE & STACE, JUBILEE STREET

1908.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

Sanitary Committee.

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Medical Officer of Health : ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D.

PREFACE.

March 21st, 1908.

To the Sanitary Committee of the Brighton Town Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

My Annual Report for 1907, presented herewith, is the twenty-first and the last of a series of Annual Reports which I have had the honour to lay before you. For the preparation of the greater part of the present Report I am indebted to the Acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Lecky, for whom the greater part of the statistical material has been prepared by Messrs. Skinner and Norrish. Messrs. Mills, Cuckney and Ward are largely responsible for other parts of the Report dealing respectively with factory and workshop matters, with food inspections and notifications of phthisis. To Dr. Lecky and to the entire sanitary staff, of whom I would mention in particular Mr. Skinner and the four above-named Sanitary Inspectors, I am under great obligation for ungrudging help rendered always, and particularly during the last three months. My views with regard to the admirable work done by Miss Ratcliff and her staff at the Sanatorium are too well known to need repeating.

I ceased to be Medical Officer of Health on the 3rd of February, taking up my new duties as Medical Officer to the Local Government Board on the following day. I have already expressed my thanks for the appreciation of my official work which you have always shewn, and I can now only place on record once more my gratitude for this, and for the support which you have always rendered me in my work in this town. I bespeak for my successor, Dr. Forbes, a continuance of the kindness and help always rendered to

Your obedient Servant,

Arthur Newholme, M.D.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the County Borough at the middle of 1907 was 129,023.

The Borough Surveyor reports that 189 new dwelling-houses were passed by the Town Council during 1907, as compared with 305 in 1906, and 407 in 1905. These were situate in the following wards: Preston 105, Preston Park 45, Lewes Road 13, Kemp Town 3, Queen's Park 15, Montpelier 3, St. John's 2, Regency 2, West 1.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the Borough in the 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1907, was 2,710, 1,365 of boys and 1,345 of girls. This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 21·0 per 1,000 inhabitants. The average birth-rate of the seventy-six great English towns was 27·0, that of 142 smaller towns averaging 25·7 per 1,000.

Of the births, 146 were illegitimate children, forming 5·4 per cent. of the total births, 51 births occurred in the Workhouse, of which 40 were of illegitimate children.

DEATHS.

Last year, 1,895 deaths from all causes were registered as belonging to Brighton, including 59 in the Borough Asylum at Haywards Heath and 12 in the Shoreham Workhouse, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 14·7 per 1,000. The death-rate of the seventy-six great towns was 15·4, in England and Wales as a whole, 15·0.

A comparison with Brighton in former years is given in Table I., page 48. In Table II., the deaths, and the most important causes of death, are given for each Ward.

The progress of the Brighton death-rate for a series of years is indicated in the following tabular statement:—

Death-rate per 1,000 population from all causes.			
Ten years	1851-60	...	25·0
	1861-70	...	25·6
	1871-80	...	20·5 (Preston incorporated in 1874)
	1881-90	...	18·5
	1891-1900	...	17·6
	1901-05	...	15·3
	1906	...	14·8
	1907	...	14·7

The death-rate is practically the same as last year, and although slightly higher than that of 1905, which was 13·5, is very low as compared with earlier years.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—DEATHS OF VISITORS.

The Registrar-General, in his returns for Brighton, which are tabulated on a uniform basis in order to make them comparable with those for other towns, includes the deaths of visitors in private houses, but excludes the deaths of non-residents in the public institutions enumerated below.

The following Table shows the returns for 1907 :—

	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.
Workhouse... ..	265	1	266
Sussex County Hospital...	127	49	176
French Convalescent Home	—	2	2
Royal Alexandra Hospital	48	12	60
Women's Hospital	2	—	2
Throat and Ear Hospital	1	1	2
Home for Incurable Children	—	4	4
Sanatorium.. ..	20	2	22
	463	71	534

The number of Brighton residents dying in public institutions outside the Borough was 59 in the Haywards Heath Asylum and 12 in the Shoreham Workhouse, total 71.

DEATHS OF VISITORS.

The number of deaths of visitors in private houses was 58.

Of the 49 non-residents whose deaths occurred in the County Hospital, 36 came from rural districts of Sussex, etc., 10 from Hove, 2 from London, and 1 from Manchester.

Of the 12 non-residents dying in the Royal Alexandra Hospital, 6 came from Hove, 2 from Hurst, and 1 each from Falmer, Shoreham, Lewes and Southwick.

The net death-rate given in Table I., page , is 14.69 per 1,000. This allows for the 71 deaths of Brightonians in public institutions outside the Borough (Asylum and Shoreham Workhouse), and excludes the 71 deaths of visitors occurring in the public institutions of Brighton.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year were 111 per 1,000 births as compared with an average of 141 in the ten years 1897-1906. The returns under this heading are becoming more satisfactory. We have no right, however, to be contented until the infantile mortality is less than one-tenth of the births.

Of the total 301 deaths under one year, 37 were of illegitimate babies. Stated in terms of births this implies that the infantile mortality among illegitimate babies is 253 as compared with 103 per 1,000 among babies born in wedlock. The chief causes of infant mortality are given in Table III., page 50.

The Town Council have postponed action, pending the appointment of my successor, in relation to the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Indirectly much work has been done from the Public Health Department, as well as by local voluntary agencies, to bring about the reduction in the infant mortality figure, shewn in Table I.

The following institutions have obtained gratis, from the Public Health Department, leaflets of advice on the management and feeding of infants, and have distributed them in the routine course of their work :—Sussex County Hospital, Lying-In Institution, Royal Alexandra Hospital, and various mothers' meetings.

The Registrars of Births, and the midwives, also give similar leaflets to patients.

Cards relating to the prevention of summer diarrhoea, to the number of about 10,000, are distributed every summer by the Sanitary Department, mainly in the poorer streets of the town.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The chief causes of death, and the number of deaths from each disease or group of diseases, are tabulated in Table IV., page 51. This table gives the relative incidence of different diseases, and the incidence of each disease in the two sexes and at different ages. In one case the cause of death was not medically certified.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On March 1st, 1891, the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was adopted in Brighton.

The returns furnished to me under this Act shew that the number of *cases* of infectious diseases notified during 1907 was:—diphtheria, 265; membranous croup, 1; scarlet fever, 230; enteric fever, 24; erysipelas, 84; puerperal fever, 5; small pox, 0.

The above is the number of supposed *cases* of infectious disease. Further observation in a certain proportion of these led to a revision of the diagnosis.

One case of diphtheria, 2 of enteric fever, 1 of puerperal septicæmia, and 1 of erysipelas were notified severally by two doctors.

The cases notified are classified according to age and ward in Table V., page 56.

The total number of notifications (including 6 notified by the medical officer of health) was 614, as compared with 525 in 1906. Of the total, 154 occurred in public medical practice—the amount payable for the certificates being £7 14s.; while 454 occurred in private medical practice—the amount payable being £56 15s. The total amount paid for notification certificates was £64 9s.

SMALL POX.

No cases have been notified during the last three years.

CHICKEN POX.

From the schools 43 cases of this disease were notified during the year. No deaths occurred, and enquiries into the cases shewed that in no instance was there any suspicion of small pox.

SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of scarlet fever since notification came into operation is shewn in the following table :—

					Per 100,000 of population.		Number of deaths per 100 cases notified.
					Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	
1892	...	...	...	...	320	7	2.1
1893	...	...	...	...	408	9	2.2
1894	...	...	...	...	185	3	1.6
1895	...	...	...	...	164	4	2.5
1896	...	...	...	...	206	5	2.3
1897	...	...	...	...	270	10	3.7
1898	...	...	...	...	305	6	2.0
1899	...	...	...	...	667	8	1.2
1900	...	...	...	...	474	10	2.1
1901	...	...	...	...	142	1	0.6
1902	...	...	...	...	117	2.4	2.1
1903	...	...	...	...	155	—	—
1904	...	...	...	...	136	1.6	1.1
1905	...	...	...	...	165	0.8	0.5
1906	...	...	...	...	172	1.6	0.9
1907	...	...	...	..	177	0	0

No deaths from scarlet fever occurred in 1907, as compared with two in 1906. Of the total 230 notified cases, 197, or 85.6 per cent., were treated in the Sanatorium, as compared with 72.4 per cent. in 1906. Of the total cases, one case occurred in each of 126 private houses; in each of 26 houses, two cases occurred; in each of nine houses, three cases occurred; in two houses, four cases; in one house, five cases; and in one school, six cases. At the Workhouse, two cases occurred; and in another institution, four cases.

Return Cases.—In 1907, there were eight “return cases” of scarlet fever. In the years 1901 to 1906, there have been the following number of “return cases” respectively, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2, 0. The origin of these cases has been frequently discussed in my annual reports, and the cases that occurred in 1907, although investigated in great detail, support the conclusions previously stated, that the hospital treatment of scarlet fever patients is not the only or even the most important cause of the protracted and recurrent infection that seems to occur in some cases and not in others.

The methods of disinfection of the patient before being sent home have not been altered in any way in 1907, nor have there been any other changes which can reasonably be assumed to be the cause of the large number of “return cases” in 1907.

1. B. N. was in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from December 13th, 1906, to January 25th, 1907. Earache on one occasion; no ear discharge; no other complication. Parents said child had a cold in head when sent home. Discharge from ear, January 26th to February 5th. On February 12th B. N.’s two younger brothers both contracted scarlet fever. These were possibly not “return cases,” as two children in the next house were nursed at home with scarlet fever from December 13th, 1906. They were allowed to play with other children from February 9th.

2. A. G. in Sanatorium as a doubtful case of scarlet fever from January 25th to February 16th. No complications and no desquamation. A brother, F. G., developed scarlet fever on February 21st. On February 19th, F. G. cut his head open and a small abscess quickly formed. Good instance of traumatic origin of scarlet fever.
3. E. Q. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from September 13th to November 21st. Profuse nasal discharge the whole time, and E. Q. was sent home on the mother's responsibility. Sister J. Q. fell ill with scarlet fever on November 25th, and was at once removed to the Sanatorium. Another sister, N. Q., developed scarlet fever on January 1st, 1908.
4. B. R. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from September 17th to October 28th. No complications. C. R. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from September 23rd to November 23rd. He was sent home with a very slight nasal discharge. A brother, D. R., had been away from home for some days and returned on December 6th, and slept with B. R. who had no discharge from either ear or nose. D. R. developed scarlet fever on December 11th.
5. B. K. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever desquamation from October 19th to November 14th. No discharge from ear or nose. G. K. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from October 19th to November 28th. No discharges. H. K. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from October 19th to November 28th. There was slight nasal discharge when H. K. went home. M. K. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever desquamation from November 8th to December 12th. Slight nasal discharge. C. K., a girl in service and sleeping away from home, visited the home and had a meal with the family on December 8th, and again on December 11th. She did not kiss any of her brothers or sisters. On December 12th, C. K. developed a typical attack of scarlet fever.
6. P. L. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from October 11th to November 23rd. Slight nasal discharge when sent home. M. L. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from October 13th to November 30th. No discharges when sent home, but had had severe nasal discharge. G. L. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from October 13th to November 23rd. No discharges when sent home, but had had slight nasal discharge. Miss L., aunt of above children, lived with them at home but had a separate bedroom. She developed scarlet fever on December 7th.
7. F. C. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from May 8th to June 13th. No discharges. On June 15th E. C. developed scarlet fever.
Living four doors off, F. R. developed scarlet fever on June 11th. The infection could be clearly traced to an undetected case of scarlet fever in the school which F. R. attended. It is quite certain that if F. C. had been sent home a few days earlier, in the absence of clear evidence of infection from the school, which is frequently wanting, the infection of F. R. would have been traced to F. C., and F. R. would have been wrongly called a "return case."

8. L. C. in Sanatorium with scarlet fever from September 26th to November 9th. She had nasal discharge for the first three weeks, but this cleared up before going home. On November 27th, M. C. developed scarlet fever.

Three cases of scarlet fever showing that so-called "return cases" are not always due to infection brought back from the fever hospital.

1. B. B., aged 8, was admitted to the Sanatorium with scarlet fever on September 24th, 1907. Two brothers, aged 5 and 3, remained at home in good health. There were no other children.

The Inspector obtained the following history:—A feather bed on which B. B. had slept was wilfully concealed from the Inspector arranging for the disinfection.

After B. B. had gone to the hospital this bed was used by the mother and the two remaining children. On November 4th the feathers were taken out prior to the washing of the bed-tick.

On November 4th, F. B., aged 3, developed an attack of scarlet fever.

B. B. was discharged from hospital on November 7th. Had B. B. been discharged before F. B. became ill, it is certain that F. B. would have been called a return case, and the infection would have been wrongly attributed to B. B.

2. A boy, I. C., aged 17, was admitted to the Sanatorium on May 17th with a well-marked attack of scarlet fever. Four sisters, aged 25, 15, 11 and 6, remained at home. Of these only the girl aged 11 had had scarlet fever. On June 28 the girl, aged 6 (E. C.), developed a mild attack of scarlet fever. I. C. was discharged from the Sanatorium on July 13th, eight weeks after admission. If I. C. had been discharged on June 27th, *i.e.*, six weeks after admission, as is usually the case, E. C.'s attack of scarlet fever, which began on June 28th, would undoubtedly have been traced wrongly to infection from I. C.
3. A similar instance is reported in connection with No. 7 Return Case. With the increase of knowledge of the nature and properties of the infection of scarlet fever, it is probable that many of the "return cases" will be similarly explained.

Relapse on returning home from Sanatorium.—An exactly similar case occurred in 1906 (*see* Annual Report, pages 11 and 12). C. D., aged 6, fell ill with scarlet fever on October 6th, the first symptom being vomiting. He was removed to the Sanatorium on October 8th. The attack was mild, and the desquamation slight but definite. There was otorrhœa for ten days during convalescence. He was discharged on November 16th, 41 days after admission and 43 days after the initial symptom. C. D. undoubtedly became chilled on the way home, owing to insufficient clothing. He became feverish in the night, vomited several times, developed a severe sore throat and nasal discharge, and the next day a scarlet fever rash appeared. This attack also ran a mild course, but there was no further desquamation, with the exception of slight peeling on the soles of the feet.

The infection of scarlet fever, involving 20 persons, traced partly to a school and partly to the people serving in a small shop.—L. B. fell ill with scarlet fever on September 26th, and infected a playfellow, H. S., who showed the first symptoms on the following day. H. S. infected F. K., a

boy in the same class at school, who then gave it to his two brothers and sister at home. H. S. also infected G. F., the son of Mrs. F., who kept a small shop. G. F.'s illness was undetected until he was found to be peeling, coincidently with the onset of scarlet fever in Mrs. F., October 21st, and her daughter, M. F., October 17th. Five further cases of scarlet fever were traced to this shop between the dates of October 17th and 28th. Meanwhile G. F. had left some mild infection in his school, as four further cases of scarlet fever occurred there on these dates—October 13th, November 18th, November 25th and December 18th. A suspicious case occurred on November 13th, but was not notified as scarlet fever. One of the above four school cases carried the infection to two further cases at home.

DIPHTHERIA.

The incidence of diphtheria in Brighton, since notification came into operation, is shewn in the following table:—

				Number of cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of deaths per 100,000 of population.	Case-mortality. Number of deaths per 100 cases notified.
1892	...	...	...	93	20	20.2
1893	...	...	...	157	30	18.4
1894	...	...	...	109	22	21.1
1895	...	...	...	172	16	8.8
1896	...	...	...	142	17	10.9
1897	...	...	...	154	10	6.5
1898	...	...	...	313	18	5.8
1899	...	...	...	547	51	9.2
1900	...	...	...	554	58	10.2
1901	...	...	...	567	52	9.1
1902	...	...	...	349	29	8.3
1903	...	...	...	326	26	7.8
1904	...	...	...	213	13	6.0
1905	...	...	...	174	4	2.2
1906	...	...	...	179	10	5.6
1907	...	...	...	205	11	5.3

There were no "return cases" last year. In the years 1901 to 1906, there were 4, 2, 4, 3, 1 and 1 "return cases" respectively.

Multiple Cases in Houses.—Of the total 265 cases notified, there was one case each in 209 private houses, two cases each in nineteen houses, three cases each in four houses, and six cases in a public institution.

Tracheotomy Cases.—Of the cases which were admitted with diphtheria of the larynx, and with obstruction to respiration, 13 had to be operated upon. Nine of these recovered completely and 4 died. In two other cases operation had to be performed before they were admitted to the Sanatorium.

Diphtheria and school infection. Carrier cases.—In Standard II. of a certain elementary school, B. N. developed diphtheria on February 11th; in Standard III., N. P. on the 14th; and in Standard V., M. C. on the 15th. On investigation, the following facts were discovered. E. H. was at school for two days in January in Standard II. She had had a discharge from the right ear for some years, and in January, 1907, attended a doctor for the same complaint. She was again at school from February 9th to the 20th. On February 19th and 21st, diphtheria bacilli were found in swabs

taken from her ear. With the help of the teacher, information was obtained of girls who had been away from school in January and February for sore throats or other suspicious affections, and swabs were taken. In Standard III., diphtheria bacilli were found in the throats of W. L. and A. S.; and in Standard V. in the throat of M. T. It is almost certain that these three last mentioned children had had attacks of mild unrecognised diphtheria, and had it not been for the ready co-operation of the teacher, further cases of severe diphtheria would have followed. All the above children were excluded from school until certified as free from infection.

School closure.—On October 10th, in the infants' department of an elementary school, J. C. became ill, and did not return to school. Between October 27th and November 5th, five cases of diphtheria occurred in the same department, two of them being laryngeal cases which needed tracheotomy. In addition, in J. C.'s home, a case of sore throat occurred on October 19th, and a case of true diphtheria on October 23rd. A swab was then taken from J. C., and diphtheria bacilli were found. In view of the sudden appearance of such serious cases among children at those ages when diphtheria is most easily caught and most severe in its character, the whole of the infants' department was closed from November 7th to the 25th. On November 7th, two further cases occurred in children from that department, one of which gave rise to a secondary case, thus entirely confirming the reasonableness of the school closure. On November 16th another case was notified. The school was re-opened on November 25th, and no further cases of diphtheria have since arisen.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

As shewn in the following table, the death rate from whooping cough was higher than in 1906.

The 153 cases notified, chiefly from schools, during 1907, occurred in 89 houses. Of these cases, 26 occurred under one year of age, 16 aged 1-2, 11 aged 2-3, 13 aged 3-4, 20 aged 4-5, 29 aged 5-6, 21 aged 6-7, 11 aged 7-8, 1 aged 8-9, 4 aged 9-10, and 1 aged 10-11.

Annual Death-rate per 100,000 inhabitants from Measles and Whooping Cough.

Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
1882	143	115	1895	20	34
1883	51	57	1896	46	27
1884	7	33	1897	14	21
1885	31	41	1898	67	18
1886	10	60	1899	1	16
1887	64	28	1900	43	28
1888	3	43	1901	10	21
1889	40	24	1902	24	23
1890	53	89	1903	4	12
1891	24	18	1904	71	28
1892	100	19	1905	2	9
1893	12	47	1906	22	17
1894	30	12	1907	10	24

MEASLES.

The death-rate from this disease, compared with past years, is shewn in the above table.

The 276 cases notified, chiefly from schools, during 1907, occurred in 167 houses. Of these cases, 16 occurred under 1 year of age, 14 aged 1-2, 31 aged 2-3, 42 aged 3-4, 34 aged 4-5, 55 aged 5-6, 34 aged 6-7, 29 aged 7-8, 13 aged 8-9, 3 aged 9-10, 2 aged 10-11, and 3 aged over 11.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The incidence of enteric fever, since notification came into operation, is shewn in the following table :—

						Number of notified cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of deaths ^a per 100,000 of population.	Case-mortality Number of deaths per 100 cases notified.
1892	...	...	...	...	...	54	7	12·7
1893	...	...	...	...	...	65	13	19·5
1894	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	13·0
1895	...	...	...	...	...	72	12	16·6
1896	...	...	...	...	...	101	12	11·2
1897	...	...	...	...	...	94	17	18·1
1898	...	...	...	...	...	105	15	14·3
1899	...	...	...	...	...	148	20	13·7
1900	...	...	...	...	...	67	10	14·4
1901	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	13·0
1902	...	...	...	...	...	52	11	21·5
1903	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	10·3
1904	...	...	...	...	...	27	5·5	20·6
1905	...	...	...	...	...	27	1·6	5·9
1906	...	...	...	...	...	17	2·3	13·6
1907	...	...	...	...	...	19	2·3	12·5

Of the 24 total cases, four were imported, *i.e.*, due to infection derived while the patient while living away from Brighton. Seven cases followed the eating or handling of mussels, one the eating of oysters within the limits of the incubation period of this disease. In two of the "mussel" cases, occurring in the same family, it was stated that boiling water had been thrown over the shell fish. In two other cases, also occurring in one family, it was said that the mussels had been boiled before sale. In one case a boy, fond of fishing, used mussels as bait (similar case reported last year). In the two remaining cases, the mussels were eaten raw. In 8 of the total 24 cases the source of infection could not be traced after the most careful and detailed investigation. Four of the cases occurred in the children of one family. Three of them fell ill at about the same date and, presumably, were infected simultaneously. The fourth case occurred two weeks later. These children had been in the habit of playing in a small *cul-de-sac* behind a public house, where was a badly-flushed urinal, but no water-closet. This is an interesting fact suggesting the source of the infection.

The previous record is most satisfactory, when compared with that of former years.

In reading the preceding table, it must be remembered that it was not until August 16th, 1899, that the posters were issued, which, since then, have been continuously displayed on the beach, &c. Although the Medical Officer of Health had frequently, from 1894 onwards, urged the importance of polluted shell-fish as a cause of enteric fever, and the Town Council had made repeated, but unsuccessful, efforts to secure enactments and bye-laws enabling them to cope with the evils which are detailed in my previous reports, the issuing of the above posters and the publicity accompanying this action, were the first effective blow which was dealt against the evil. On page 20 of my Annual Report for 1899, it was shewn how sharply the amount of local enteric fever declined after the end of August, 1899. The fact is that about this time the general public became alive to the dangers involved in the consumption of shell-fish under existing conditions. The result is shewn in the steady downward course of the death-rate from enteric fever shewn in the preceding table. There can be no hesitation in ascribing the improvement mainly to the fact that the public have learnt to regard shell-fish as a very suspicious source of food, and have either abstained from them, or been extremely careful in choice of shell-fish from sources known not to be contaminated.

There are the strongest reasons in the preceding statement for maintaining the warning posters against shell-fish which are still exhibited, notwithstanding the efforts to secure their removal.

DIARRHOEA.

During 1907, 42 deaths were returned under headings which are officially classed as diarrhoea. Of these deaths 33 occurred in infants under 1 year of age, and 4 in children aged 1-2 years. Under the heading enteritis, 34 deaths were registered, of which 25 occurred under 1 year of age, and 1 at ages 1-2.

In the following Table the deaths from diarrhoea are given in terms of the births, which is the nearest approach to an accurate method of statement, when the number of deaths from diarrhoea among children under one year of age is not separately given.

	Deaths per 1,000 Births.		Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1891	15.5	1900	32.2
1892	23.0	1901	28.9
1893	29.2	1902	16.3
1894	17.0	1903	16.4
1895	33.7	1904	18.3
1896	24.1	1905	15.2
1897	28.8	1906	23.8
1898	42.7	1907	15.5
1899	62.5		

In the following Table the diarrhœal death-rate is stated per 1,000 of total population, and is compared with that of London, &c.

Death-rate from Diarrhœa per 1,000 of population.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Brighton	·39	·40	·43	·37	·54	·33
London	·54	·64	1·04	·73	·95	·32
76 great towns	·54	·71	1·20	·83	1·16	·39

The climatic conditions of the summer of 1907 were more favourable than those of 1906, to a low diarrhœal rate.

Great importance attaches to the methods of infantile feeding as bearing on the prevention of diarrhœa. For the last five years it has been ascertained in house-to-house visiting how the babies of the working-classes are fed; and the first half of the following table gives this information concerning 2,045 babies.

	A.—Method of feeding of 2045 infants found in house-to-house inspection of houses of the working classes in the 5 years, 1903-07.					B.—Infants who died from Epidemic Diarrhœa in the 5 years, 1903-07.				
	Age of Infants in months.					Age of Infants in Months.				
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total.	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total.
I.—Suckled only	387	406	340	143	1276	6	3	2	1	12
Ditto and farinaceous food	17	39	59	105	220	1	2	1	2	6
Ditto and cow's milk ...	7	9	12	7	35	1	1	—	1	3
Ditto and condensed milk	3	13	7	2	25	1	—	1	—	2
II.—Cow's milk only ...	23	61	54	34	172	16	32	10	7	65
Ditto and farinaceous food	7	38	50	50	145	1	2	8	14	25
III.—Condensed milk only ...	12	29	24	20	85	7	27	18	8	60
Ditto and farinaceous food	3	6	20	17	46	—	3	2	4	9
IV.—Farinaceous food, in- cluding patent food only mentioned, or same food as parents	5	4	3	21	33	1	1	—	—	2
V.—Unknown	—	1	2	5	8	5	6	2	5	18
Total	464	606	571	404	2045	39	77	44	42	202

Classifying all babies under one year of age together, it is noteworthy that 62 per cent. are suckled only, while an additional 14 per cent. are partially suckled. Taking the first six months of life separately, 74 per cent. are suckled only, and 8 per cent. more are partially suckled. It is evident that three out of every four, and probably four out of every five, parents of the working-classes carry out their maternal duties to their

babies, and in a large proportion of the remainder, the failure to do so is due to physical inability. There remains a residuum of cases in which the non-suckling is due to bad advice given by nurses and others: and it is most important that this bad advice should be counteracted in every possible way.

When the figures as to suckling and the different methods of artificial feeding in the sample population enumerated above, are compared with the figures as to deaths from diarrhoea among babies fed in different ways, the results are most significant. Thus while the total proportion of babies suckled only was 74 per cent. under six months and 62 per cent. at all ages under one year the corresponding percentage of total deaths from diarrhoea among such babies was only 7.7 and 6.0 per cent. respectively. If these partially and entirely breast-fed are grouped together, the deaths from diarrhoea among such babies under six months and under one year was 13.0 and 11.4 per cent. respectively.

In the sample population, 8.4 per cent. of those under one year were fed on cow's milk only, and 7.9 per cent. of those under six months of age, while the proportion of the total deaths from diarrhoea among babies thus fed was 32.3 per cent. and 41.4 per cent. respectively. Of the total babies under one year, 4.2 per cent., and 3.8 of those under six months were fed on condensed milk only; while of the total deaths from diarrhoea under one year of age, 29.9 per cent., and of the total deaths from diarrhoea under six months of age, 29.3 per cent. were among babies fed on condensed milk only.

It follows from the above figures that so far as our local experience is concerned:—

(1). *Breast-fed babies* under one year of age have only one-tenth, and breast-fed babies under six months have only one-ninth part of the share of deaths from diarrhoea, which would fall to their share were the deaths from diarrhoea evenly distributed among all the babies.

(2). *Babies fed on Cow's milk*: these babies at all ages under one had 4 times, and at ages under six months had $5\frac{1}{4}$ times as many deaths from diarrhoea as they ought to have had on the same supposition.

(3). *Babies fed on condensed milk*: these babies at all ages under one, had 7 times, and at ages under six months, had 8 times as many deaths from diarrhoea as they ought to have had on the same supposition.

It may be inferred further from the above facts that judging by our local experience, it is twice as dangerous to feed babies on condensed milk as on fresh cow's milk; that it is 40 times as dangerous to feed a baby on cow's milk: and 70 times as dangerous to feed a baby on condensed milk as on mother's milk.

These facts emphasise the dangers of condensed milk or even of fresh cow's milk for babies; and incidentally support the view urged in the 10,000 circulars distributed each summer in Brighton, that babies should not be weaned during the hot summer months.

PUERPERAL FEVER, &c.

During 1907, two deaths from puerperal fever were registered, and four from other diseases of child-birth and pregnancy. Five cases of puerperal fever were notified. Of these, four occurred in the practice of

midwives. Twenty-nine midwives have, up to February 18th, 1908, registered their names as intending to practise in Brighton in 1908. In 1907, 45 midwives were registered during the course of the year. Of this number nine were at work in connection with the Lying-in Hospital. The number of confinements attended from this institution was 845 in 1907, or 26·3 per cent. of the total births in the town.

Each midwife is under an obligation to send for medical aid when required, and to send to the Medical Officer of Health an immediate intimation of the circumstances which have necessitated this action. During 1907, the midwives of the Lying-in Institution have sent for the house surgeon in the following cases:—

Prolonged labour and delay in second stage of labour, 16; hæmorrhage before birth, 1; abnormal presentations, 4; placenta prævia, 1; hæmorrhage after birth, 2; retained placenta or membranes, 9; ruptured perinæum, 6; rise of temperature, 4; premature infant, 1. Total cases, 44.

It is probable that the private midwives in this town attend, at least, as many confinements as the midwives of the Lying-in Institution. From these private midwives I have only, during the past year, received 13 intimations of sending for medical aid; retained placenta or membranes, 4; uterine inertia, 2; required forceps, 3; obstructed labour, 2; sudden death of baby, 1; fainting after confinement, 1.

The comparison of the two sets of returns is instructive, although the difference between the figures is less than in 1906. It is difficult to estimate accurately the avoidable suffering and risk which is implied in the failure of the private midwives to call for medical aid when needed. There is, of course, the monetary difficulty behind this, and we shall, I anticipate, be obliged eventually to arrange to have a doctor available for such cases, as is already done in some other towns, or to pay the fee of any doctor who is sent for in an emergency. For cases in which puerperal fever is suspected, doctors in practice are extremely averse to being called in, and to making the necessary examinations when sent for, in the interest of their other patients. This and several other difficulties will need to be faced, but this will only be practicable when an efficient system of supervision of the work of midwives has been secured.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

During 1907, the number of deaths registered as caused by this disease was five.

SYPHILIS.

During 1907, the deaths of five male and four female infants under one year of age, and of one woman, were returned as due to this cause. The death returns under this head are immensely understated.

ALCOHOLISM.

During 1907, four deaths of men and eight of women were returned as caused by alcoholism or delirium tremens. The deaths of nine men and eleven women were returned as due to cirrhosis of the liver.

Early in 1907, 10,000 illuminated calendars dealing with the dangers of Alcohol were distributed. The cost of the Calendars was about £27, which was raised by private subscription. In 1906, 5,000 similar calendars were distributed.

REGISTERED DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Seat of Primary Disease.	Sarcoma.		Carcinoma.		Malignant Disease or Cancer.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Head, Face, Eye, Orbit, Nose, Ear	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Jaws... ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axilla and Shoulder	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mouth, Tongue, Lips	—	—	4	—	6	—	10	—
Neck, Throat, Tonsils, Larynx...	—	1	—	1	4	1	4	3
Lung, Chest, Mediastinum, Heart	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Œsophagus... ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Breast	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	19
Abdomen	1	—	1	1	1	5	3	6
Stomach and Pylorus	—	—	9	2	5	3	14	5
Liver and Gall Bladder	—	—	2	5	2	4	4	9
Peritoneum, Mesentery, Omentum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pancreas	—	—	3	—	1	1	4	1
Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intestines (excluding Rectum) ...	—	—	2	3	3	4	5	7
Rectum	—	—	4	3	—	4	4	7
Uterus	—	—	—	11	—	7	—	18
Ovaries	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pelves, Kidney, Bladder, Prostrate Urethra, Penis ...	—	1	1	2	3	—	4	3
Groin, Leg, Foot, Arm, Hand ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Parts unspecified	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	2	3	28	36	32	49	62	88

The total number of deaths registered as due to the various forms of cancer was 150 last year, as compared with 164, 159, 143, 150, 132, 96, 125, and 114 in the eight preceding years. Of the number returned as cancer, 35 occurred in the Workhouse, as compared with 24 in the previous year, 16 in the County Hospital as compared with 11 in 1906, and 1 each in the Women's Hospital and Shoreham Workhouse.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

In the following table the registered death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis and from other tuberculous diseases for a series of years is shewn:—

Mean Annual Death-Rate in Brighton from Phthisis (Consumption) and other Tuberculous Diseases per 100,000 persons in Groups of Years.

	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.
Ten years, 1861-70	295	98
Ten years, 1871-80	247	78
Ten years, 1881-90	193	74
Four years, 1891-94	150	82
Four years, 1895-98	149	63
Four years, 1899-1902	140	44
Four years, 1903-06	140	58
1907	141	53

Owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the Brighton population than that of England and Wales is at the ages most susceptible to phthisis, a correction factor which is $\cdot 9267$ is needed. When this is multiplied into the above death-rate, the corrected death-rate is 131.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS (PHTHISIS).

Voluntary notification of phthisis by medical practitioners was begun in January, 1899, no payments being then made for such notifications. Between that date and September 11th, when the new arrangement came into operation to pay for each case of phthisis notified, in private practice 2s. 6d., and in public practice 1s., 70 cases were notified. The course of notification is indicated in the following Table:—

Year.	PHTHISIS.				Annual No. of Deaths from Tuberculosis in Brighton.
	No. of New Cases Notified.	No. of cases Re-notified.	New Cases Notified per 100,000 of Population.	No. of New Cases Treated in the Borough Sanatorium.	
1899	111	—	92	—	215
1900	105	—	85	—	232
1901	153	9	124	—	237
1902	224	52	179	31	227
				(from May)	
1903	316	82	251	98	248
1904	363	85	286	130	259
1905	308	102	242	129†	241
1906	373	119	291	181*	268
1907	299	104	232	161‡	255

† Not including 6 re-admissions.

* Not including 32 re-admissions.

‡ Not including 36 re-admissions.

In addition to the above, 50 cases of other tuberculous diseases were notified during the year. These were chiefly children attending the Children's Hospital.

Details as to Notifications.—The preceding table gives comparative statistics for nine years. Re-notifications occurred in 104 instances in 1907, 70 cases being re-notified once, 28 twice, 2 three times, 1 five times, 1 six times, 1 eight times, and 1 nine times during the year.

During the year 459 notifications of consumption were received, 101 in private practice, 181 in public practice, 146 were reported by relieving officers, 24 by the Master of the Workhouse, and seven by the Medical Officer of Health. The fees paid for notification were £25 14s. The corresponding facts for other years are set forth below.

Number of Notifications of Phthisis :	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Private Practice	101	118	98	93	78	62	51	48
Public Practice	181	243	180	233	218	128	80	56
By Medical Officer of Health	7	28	15	8	6	1	—	—
By Relieving Officer and Master of Workhouse	170	165	135	118	100	75	29	—
By Relatives	—	—	10	13	12	16	2	—

Stage of Disease at which Notification occurs.—Five cases were notified less than a week before death, 14 between 1 and 4 weeks before death, nine from 1-2 months, four from 2-3 months, two from 3-4 months, five from 4-6 months, and six from 6-12 months before death.

Of 229 total cases notified for the first time during 1907, 73·6 per cent. are still alive (December 31st, 1907) as compared with 61·0 per cent. on February 13th, 1907, of the cases notified in 1906, and 70·8 per cent. on February 13th, 1906, of the cases notified in 1905.

Proportion of the Disease imported.—Of the 182 deaths from phthisis in 1906, the disease was already present in 26 when the patients came to Brighton; nine of these patients were notified before death.

Of the 299 notified cases, 19 in addition to the above nine fatal cases were already ill when they came to Brighton. Thus the total known imported cases in the year was 45.

Of the 73 deaths from other tubercular diseases, three were definitely ill on arrival in Brighton.

Thus in about 14·3 per cent. of the deaths from consumption and 8·7 per cent. of the notified cases of this disease, the illness was acquired elsewhere than in Brighton.

Of the 299 new cases notified during last year, 31 died at home, eight in the Workhouse Infirmary, two in the Sussex County Hospital, four in the Borough Sanatorium, 23 have left the town, nine have gone to unknown addresses, and in two cases the wrong address was given when notified.

Notification of Changes of Addresses were received respecting 7 patients, enabling prompt disinfection to be done.

Disinfection.—In 319 notified cases, houses were disinfected after removal of the patients to the Sanatorium or elsewhere. 156 rooms, and in 6 instances the whole house, was sprayed with formalin. In 31 instances walls of rooms were stripped, cleansed, and the ceilings whitewashed; and in 42 instances this was done for the whole house. In 53 instances the rooms, and in 41 instances the whole house, was thoroughly cleansed and the walls rubbed down by the tenant or owner. In 58 instances the bedding, wearing apparel, &c., were washed by the tenants. In 72 instances the bedding and clothing were disinfected by saturated steam under pressure; and in 7 instances the bedding and clothing was burnt.

After deaths from phthisis and other tuberculous diseases, disinfection was carried out in 168 houses. In 131 cases rooms, and in 2 cases the whole house, were sprayed with formalin; and in 7 cases rooms were fumigated with sulphur or formalin by the tenant. In 69 instances rooms, and in 3 cases the whole house, were stripped, cleansed and whitewashed. In 38 instances the rooms, and in 3 cases the whole house, were thoroughly cleansed; and in 62 instances the walls were rubbed down with a damp cloth. In 19 cases the bedding or clothing was burnt. In 52, the bed ticks, &c., were washed; and in 102 the bedding, and in 7 cases the carpets, were disinfected by steam. In 3 cases carpets were burnt. Personal apparel was similarly treated.

The sanitary defects found and remedied in connection with visits to cases of, and deaths from, phthisis and other tuberculous diseases, are given in other tables.

Sanatorium Treatment.—The chief facts relating to this are set forth in a special supplement to last year's annual report (1906, p. 76). It will be remembered that the interest on £20,000 under the Hedgeock Bequest first came available at the beginning of April, 1906. Before that only 10 consumptive patients at a time had been treated in the Sanatorium. Since then 25 patients at a time are treated. The exact number of new cases treated during 1907 was 161. Of this number 148 had been notified during 1907. The total cases notified that year was 299, which means that 49·5 per cent. of the cases notified during the year had the advantage of Sanatorium treatment and training. The average stay of each consumptive patient was 36·6 days. 36 cases were re-admitted to the Sanatorium. Of the 148 new cases treated in the Sanatorium, 9 were subsequently admitted to the Infirmary; and of the 151 notified during the year who had not received Sanatorium treatment, 24 were admitted during the year to the Infirmary.

The number of cases of consumption under observation on December 31st, 1907, was 599. All these are receiving regular visits from Inspector Ward.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The work of this laboratory commenced in November, 1897. The annual work in connection with it is shewn in the following Table:—

		1897-8 (14 mths.)	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Widal Test for Typhoid Fever		164	153	95	88	103	106	98	92	57	31
Bacterio- logical Diagnosis of	Diphtheria	414	2033	2191	2962	2537	3559	3107	2573	2388	2804
	Phthisis ...	21	47	86	125	169	338	472	383	720	672
	Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	18	18

Of the town swabs examined for doctors or for the Medical Officer of Health (contact cases) 165 were positive, 595 negative, 9 doubtful, and in 32 no growth occurred. Total 801.

From the patients admitted for diphtheria, 195 specimens were positive, 245 negative, 10 doubtful and 16 no growth occurred; total 466. Some of the negative results were positive when second swabs were taken. A large number of the negative cases also were from nasal swabs, in cases where at the same time the throat swabs were positive.

From the convalescent diphtheria, patients 227 specimens were positive, 908 negative, 11 doubtful, and 51 no growth occurred; total 1197. The rule was to obtain three consecutive negative swabs from each patient before sending the patient home.

The scarlet fever patients were similarly swabbed on admission or whenever an intercurrent sore throat occurred. This has been an efficient safeguard against the accidental introduction of diphtheria into the scarlet fever wards. During last year 21 swabs from scarlet fever patients showed diphtheria bacilli, 2 were doubtful, 305 were negative, and in 12 no growth occurred; total 340. All cases suspected of mixed infection were separately treated.

Specimens of blood sent in by doctors for the detection of enteric fever were examined in 31 instances, viz., 8 positive, and 23 negative.

The number of specimens of sputum examined for practitioners was 414, viz., 82 positive, and 332 negative. Of the total 258 examined for patients admitted for open-air treatment, 137 were positive, and 121 negative.

Examination of water supplies.—Careful records are kept of all the analyses made of the five water supplies, and we are gradually collecting a long series of standard analyses for reference, which will enable us rapidly to check any possible departure from normal conditions. It need hardly

be said that the water in use from each of the sources of supply is extremely pure. The number of analyses in 1907 has been as follows:—

Number of Samples examined.						Chemically.	Bacteriologically.
Goldstone	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
Mile Oak	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
Shoreham	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
Patcham	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Falmer	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total						60	56

Further work of the Municipal Laboratory.

- 1.—All the outfits used by the local doctors in the diagnosis of infectious disease are made up in the laboratory. These outfits include swabs used for diphtheria; test-tubes for the collection of sputa; small glass tubes for blood for the widal reaction.
- 2.—Several of the standard chemical solutions, used in the analysis of the waters are made up in the laboratory.
- 3.—All the media used in the bacteriological analysis of water are made in the laboratory. The blood serum is obtained from the municipal abattoir.
- 4.—The amount of fat in the milk supplied to the Sanatorium is tested daily by the Leffman-Beam process.

THE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :—										Fulking Grange.
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	German Measles.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Chicken Pox.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total in Sanatorium.	Small Pox.
Remaining in the Sanatorium, December 31st, 1906 ..	33	1	—	—	19	—	1	23	—	77	—
Remaining in Fulking Grange, December 31st, 1906 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Sanatorium during 1907	227	21	2	—	245	10	1	198	3	707	—
Total number treated 1907 ...	260	22	2	—	264	10	2	221	3	784	—
Number discharged during 1907	209	20	2	—	214	10	2	199	3	659	—
Number who have died in Sanatorium in 1907	—	2	—	—	12	—	—	8	—	22	—
Remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1907 ...	51	—	—	—	38	—	—	14	—	103	—

Of the above patients five of scarlet fever, three of diphtheria, one each of phthisis and erysipelas, and one of other diseases, belonged to the Sanatorium staff.

The children of inhabitants of the Borough are not charged, but £442 2s. 9d. was paid for the maintenance of other patients in the Sanatorium. Of this amount, £217 9s. 6d. was paid for private patients who had special rooms, including patients from boarding schools, £39 15s. 9d. was paid for Poor Law patients, and £184 17s. 6d. for paying patients in the consumptive ward. £11 15s. 8d. was paid for special disinfection done in the town, &c. In addition to the above amounts, £689 10s. 0d. was received for the maintenance of Hedgcock patients who had completed their treatment between April 3rd and December 31st, 1906.

The following table, prepared by the Borough Accountant, shows the expenditure for the year on the two hospitals. The total number of weeks spent by all the patients in the Sanatorium was 4,102 as compared with 3,219 in 1906. Of the total in 1907, scarlet fever patients spent 1,495 weeks, diphtheria patients, 1,320 weeks, and phthisis patients, 1,156 weeks.

Four children suffering from scarlet fever and one from phthisis were admitted from Warren Farm Schools. One child with scarlet fever was admitted from Seaford.

Two children were admitted from Upper Bevendean suffering from diphtheria, one of whom died, (a tracheotomy case).

Two children and one adult were admitted from Black Rock suffering from diphtheria. One of these children died (a tracheotomy case).

THE MILK SUPPLY AT THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

From 1904 up to the end of 1906 milk from tuberculin-tested cows has been supplied to the Sanatorium at 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon. In 1907, similar milk was obtained at 1s. 3d. per gallon. The farmer supplying this milk has had difficulties in fulfilling the contract, which terminated automatically at the end of 1907. In default of easily obtaining a guaranteed tuberculin-tested milk supply, the Sanitary Committee decided to buy untreated milk at 11d. per gallon, and to pasteurise it daily at the Sanatorium. The apparatus is set to work at a temperature of 82°C., at which temperature tubercle bacilli as well as the known germs of the acute infective diseases are destroyed, while the nutritive value itself is unaltered.

After comparing the various types of apparatus available, a centrifugal apparatus, provided with a centrifuge cleaner, was selected, which, before pasteurising, removed from the milk the dirt, mucus, &c., which it sometimes contains, and communicates its heat more directly to each portion of the milk than is done in machines of earlier types. This apparatus cost £48 10s. This machine, driven by electric power, both cleans and pasteurises the milk, and 20 gallons can be passed through in one hour. By buying untreated milk, and saving the expense incidental to the testing of cows with tuberculin, it is estimated that the price of the apparatus will be saved in about three years.

Other advantages of this method are (1) that all the known pathogenic bacteria (not tubercle bacilli only) are destroyed by the heat to which the milk is subjected; (2) that milk so treated, and afterwards properly protected from dust or other contamination, keeps fresh for much longer periods than ordinary untreated milk.

Bacteriological tests have been made in the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory with the milk, before and after pasteurisation. Three separate tests were made with small quantities of milk mixed with agar, and plated in Petri dishes. In every case the milk after treatment failed to show any colonies of bacteria, while the milk before treatment showed abundant evidence of bacterial contamination. No quantitative tests were therefore necessary. Although the milk, judged by appearance and all ordinary evidence, was of good quality as supplied, the cleaner was found to separate a very appreciable quantity of solid and slimy impurity.

FIGURES FOR 1907, COMPARED WITH 1906.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON HOSPITALS.

Expenditure—Sanatorium, Bear Road.

	1906.			1907.			Differences.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Salaries and Wages—										
Medical Officer	150	0	0	150	0	0	—			
Matron	90	0	6	90	0	6	—			
Nurses and Servants	960	1	7	1084	16	8	+	124	15	1
Labour (gardens)	150	17	7	139	9	2	—	11	8	5
Repairs	183	2	7	268	5	5	+	85	2	10
Fuel	682	10	1	903	8	9	+	220	18	8
Electricity	174	18	10	177	11	3	+	2	12	5
Gas	43	3	6	56	0	3	+	12	16	9
Water	50	0	0	50	0	0	—			
Hose and fittings	21	0	8	—			—	21	0	8
Sundry household goods, furniture and repairs	274	0	8	295	8	4	+	21	7	8
Provisions	1822	2	7	2126	2	5	+	303	19	10
Drugs and medical sundries... ..	178	15	6	193	16	1	+	15	0	7
Surgeons' fees (special cases) and hire of extra nurses	91	14	6	105	10	0	+	13	15	6
Dresses for Matron, uniforms for nurses and servants, hospital garments, linen, flannel and drapery goods	155	1	8	196	8	5	+	41	6	9
Printing, advertising, stationery and stamps	35	15	1	30	19	11	—	4	15	2
Rates, taxes and insurance	618	6	7	450	5	0	—	168	1	7
Travelling expenses, cab hire, carriage, telegrams and sundries	11	19	8	17	2	9	+	5	3	1
Garden seeds, manure, &c.	21	14	5	17	3	6	—	4	10	11
Telephone rent	7	14	3	6	13	3	—	1	1	0
<i>The Grange, Fulking.</i>										
Wages	72	16	0	72	16	0	—			
Repairs	15	5	4	9	17	4	—	5	8	0
Fuel	6	2	6	16	12	3	+	10	9	9
Sundry household goods	5	6	4	5	8	2	+	0	1	10
Travelling and miscellaneous expenses... ..	1	9	0	1	7	6	—	0	1	6
Rates, taxes and insurance	28	15	0	11	1	0	—	17	14	0
Telephone rental	35	0	0	35	0	0	—			
	£5887	14	5	£6511	3	11				

The total expenditure was £6,511 3s. 11d. as compared with £5,887 14s. 5d. in the preceding year, an increase of 11 per cent. The total number of weeks spent by patients in the Sanatorium was 28 per cent. greater in 1907 than in 1906.

During the Autumn the roads and pavements in the grounds of the Sanatorium were tarred at a cost of £80.

The Hedgecock income from April to December, 1906, was £435 19s. 0d.; and from January to December, 1907, £689 10s. 0d.

SCHOOL INSPECTIONS.

Only two branches of the work of medical inspection of schools are as yet completely organised, viz., the control of epidemic diseases and of contagious diseases of the skin. The latter of these is supervised under the Medical Officer of Health by the school nurse—Miss Payne—who has now completed 1 year and 8 months work under the Education Committee. The following table summarises the school nurse's work for 1907.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Ringworm	65	34	109	208
Itch	12	20	9	41
Verminous Heads...	45	612	277	934
Eczema	38	80	94	212
Other Conditions ...	95	228	298	621
Body Lice	85	160	94	339

The number of scholars on the registers in 1907, was 18,179. The average daily attendance was 16,200 (89·1 per cent.). There are 35 elementary schools and 82 departments of schools in the borough. The nurse's programme is as follows:—Each of these schools and departments is visited once fortnightly, and five of the poorest schools are visited weekly. This implies a visit to four schools daily, in addition to special visits to children's homes as required by the necessities of the cases, or as requested by head teachers. During 1907, 342 visits were made to children's homes, in order to advise parents, or to investigate special cases, *e.g.*, ringworm, sore heads, &c.

In a large number of instances the mothers have been requested to meet the nurse at the school and receive her instructions. The moral effect of this request is much greater than that of a visit to the child's home; and the appointment at the school enables much more work to be accomplished than would be possible if the visits had to be made in such cases to the children's homes.

The condition of the heads of children admitted to the Sanatorium for acute infectious diseases is a good index of the cleanliness of the school children of the town. During 1907, 251 children, aged over 4 and under 14, were admitted to the Sanatorium. Of these 50 per cent. had clean or scurfy heads, 49 per cent. verminous heads. No children at these ages had ringworm of the scalp.

Communicable Diseases at Schools.—During 1907, 243 cases of measles, 109 of whooping cough, 34 of sore throat, 28 of doubtful illness, 43 of chicken pox, and 323 of mumps, were notified by school teachers. The effectiveness of these notifications depends chiefly on their promptitude, and in this particular there are considerable variations.

School Closures.—For measles, no schools were closed. For diphtheria, Middle Street Infants' School was closed from November 7th to November 25th (see p.).

School Notices and Letters.—1,623 of these were sent to school teachers during the year. The notices sent to parents considerably exceed this number.

MEDICAL WORK IN BRIGHTON IN CONNECTION WITH THE EDUCATION (PROVISION OF MEALS) ACT, 1906.

Short history of the local movement to provide free meals for necessitous school children.—In 1898 a beginning was made in a mission hall, where children were fed daily during the winter months. The cost was defrayed by private subscription, and the work was voluntary. The movement spread slowly, but was not officially recognised until 1904, when, with the sanction of the Education Committee, the meals were sent to certain of the elementary schools, and were distributed by voluntary helpers, including many of the teachers. In the winter holidays, meals were given at the Corn Exchange. In 1907, steps were taken to put the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, into force. The Education Committee appointed a Canteen Committee, which included several members of the previously existing Free Dinner Association. It was agreed that any child in the public elementary day schools of Brighton, found to be suffering from underfeeding, or temporarily in need of food, should be fed. The scientific investigation of underfed children began at this point, when an Investigation Branch Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the claims of the applicants for free meals, and at the same time, pending the appointment of a school doctor, the Medical Officer of Health consented to examine any children specifically referred to him.

Medical work done by the Public Health Department in connection with this scheme.—In June and July, 1907, 114 children who had received free meals were medically examined. Adopting for the time being the standard of the Anthropometrical Committee of the British Medical Association, 21 per cent. of these children were found to be above the standard in height, and 6 per cent. above in weight, 78 per cent. were entered as poorly or indifferently nourished. In October, 1907, the systematic medical examination was begun of those children whose home conditions were not considered by the Investigation Branch Sub-Committee to give a *prima facie* case for free meals. Every week a list of such cases has been referred to the Medical Officer of Health, and after an examination a report is sent to the Canteen Committee stating whether, on medical grounds, the free meal is recommended or not. From October 14th, 1907, to January 30th, 1908, 90 children were examined, and as a result, 55 were granted free meals and 35 were refused. It must be remembered that a large number of insufficiently fed children (797 during the period mentioned) were given free meals irrespective of their physical condition, and without a medical examination.

The cases where the free meals are urgently needed, quite apart from the physical condition of the child, are those in which nourishment is good and sufficient when the parents are in work, but bad and insufficient at other times. These cases of intermittent underfeeding cannot be detected by a single medical examination, and yet they probably result in deterioration as serious to the health of the child as prolonged ill-nourishment.

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

In the summer of 1907 the Parents' Branch Sub-Committee of the Education Committee requested the Medical Officer of Health to report on the question of ringworm in the elementary schools. The occasion was taken to make a general report on the whole question of chronic contagious diseases of the skin and scalp, for the control of which a School Nurse had been appointed in July, 1904. After stating in detail the amount of ringworm, pediculosis (verminous heads), itch, &c., &c., the report emphasized in the following extract the need for medical attendance for these contagious skin diseases, which are the cause of an appreciable amount of non-attendance at school.

At present most of these diseases are neglected. Remedies, even when prescribed, are usually inefficiently applied, owing to lack of detailed directions and ignorance on the part of parents. This can only be met by a nurse's help.

There is the further fundamental difficulty, so far as most of the mothers are concerned, that a doctor cannot be afforded for the class of complaints enumerated below. Although your Committee cannot entertain the idea of treating all the common complaints of children which prevent them from attending school, there is special reason why this should be done in the following complaints:—

Head-lice,	Impetigo,
Body-lice,	Eczema,
Scabies or Itch,	Sore Eyes,
Ringworm,	

because they are all a source of danger to other children, and thus affect the school attendance and health, not only of the patients themselves, but also of other scholars.

Apart from considerations of expense, these diseases are commonly regarded as relatively trivial, and most of the children thus affected never see a doctor. In actual fact, however, enlarged glands, &c., are caused by them, and the way is opened for the inroads of tuberculosis. For these cases I recommend that an Official Consultation be established. I am prepared, subject to the approval of the Sanitary Committee and the Town Council, to devote two hours on one afternoon each week, say 5 to 7 p.m., to examine children suffering from the above complaints, and prescribing for them. The School Nurses would select cases to see me, and we could in this way ensure their prompt treatment. The Nurses would be able to give exact instructions as to the details of applying ointments, &c., and to follow up the cases at home or at other consultation hours to be arranged.

At the present time children are kept from school for weeks when days would suffice for cure; and for months when weeks would suffice, and it appears to me that with little or no expense we could in the above way secure better school attendance and remove much danger which is at present incurred by healthy children attending school.

The recommendation that a Weekly Consultation should be established for the contagious conditions already enumerated, was accepted by the Education Committee, and approved by the Town Council.

The first of these school clinics was held on October 8th, 1907, and since then they have been conducted every week with the exception of a fortnight during the Christmas vacation. It is clearly unreasonable that the course of treatment should be interrupted by the school vacation, and it is not advisable that this occur again, when the work of the school doctor has been organised and started.

From October 8th, 1907, to January 28th, 1908, the clinic has been held 15 times and 123 new cases seen, giving as an average about eight new cases a week. Each of these patients has, as a rule, been seen several times. The number of cases treated of each of the following diseases between those dates has been: ringworm of scalp (only a few cases of body), 42; various infective skin conditions, eczema, impetigo, 24; infective conditions of the scalp associated with verminous heads, 22; verminous heads (bad cases), 17; infected eyes, 9; itch (scabies), 8; poisoned leg, 1.

The majority of these cases—106 out of 123—have been either referred to the school nurse by the teachers as special cases which are not receiving proper attention elsewhere, or found by her at her regular visits to the schools; 14 were sent direct to the school by the teachers; and three were sent from the Education Offices. As a rule, the cases are seen weekly until the child is cured or is able to return to school under certain restrictions. The parents are invited to pay for any ointment which is obtained at the clinic, and a large proportion of them do so. No medicines beyond the necessary external applications have been dispensed.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following Tables, prepared by Mr. Skinner, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the work of the Sanitary Department is stated, so far as it can be given in tabular form:—

Inspections during 1907.

	Totals for 1906.	Totals for 1907.
Number of Streets Inspected	249	307
„ Houses and other Premises Inspected	14543	13048
No. of Complaints attended to... ..	816	819
„ Visits to Slaughter Houses	2866	2820
„ „ Cowsheds	80	101
„ „ Bakehouses	332	194
„ „ Dairies and Milk Shops	343	353
„ „ Provision Shops	4181	4329
„ „ Restaurants	114	105
Number of Day Visits to Common Lodging-Houses	138	229
Number of Night Visits to ditto	133	135
„ Visits in respect of Sickness	4759	3810
„ Visits to Disinfect Rooms	843	892
„ Visits for Removal of Bedding	653	682
„ Drains Tested by Volatile Test	63	61
„ Drains Opened for Examination... ..	298	391
„ Visits for Sundry Purposes	7298	8084
„ Visits to look up Notices served... ..	6363	5608
„ Attendances at Police Court	25	27
„ Samples Collected for Analysis	500	518
„ Inspections of Stables	1928	1570
„ Wastes of Water Reported	58	68
„ Letters sent to Schools and Public Library	1099	1675
Meteorological Observations taken	730	730
Visits to Schools	137	152
Number of Visits under Factory and Work-shops and Shop Hours Acts... ..	3226	4117
Drains Flushed	19	28
Circulars Delivered <i>re</i> Diarrhœa, &c.... ..	10850	11000
Markets Committee, One Inspector	12 days.	11 days.
Visits to Houses Let in Lodgings (Day)	216	217
„ „ „ (Night)	11	2
„ „ Offensive Trades	146	160
Smoke Observations	27	181
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	29	32
Visits to Ice Cream Vendors	76	82

It will be seen by the above table that 4,329 visits have been made to provision shops during the year. These were principally to the fish shops, to ensure the regular removal of offal and empty boxes, &c., in which the fish arrived.

At the end of October, the Chief Inspector made a special inspection of all the fried fish shops in the town.

There were then 31 of these shops, and on the whole they were found in a satisfactory condition. In three instances the paving of the yard

was slightly defective, and in another the frying apparatus was dirty, but apart from these all the premises were clean and in good sanitary condition.

Some of the visits were made in the morning, some in the afternoon and some between 7 and 9 p.m. when frying was being done. In 16 cases the frying was done in the shop, in the remainder it was done at the rear of the premises. It was found that as a rule there was less smell from the frying when it is done in the shop, owing to more up-to-date apparatus being used, and greater care being taken in keeping it clean and free from burning.

In one case the fish was fried in dripping, to avoid the smell from frying, as the premises were very small, in every other case cotton seed oil was used.

Before being fried, the fish is dipped into a batter made from flour and water, and in all, except five cases, this is coloured with annatto, which is quite harmless. In the five cases mentioned, no colouring is used.

In most instances a zinc hood is fixed above the pan, with a shaft for carrying off the vapour from the oil when frying is being done. In the cases where no hood is fixed, circumstances rendered it unnecessary.

All the uncooked fish on each of the premises was carefully examined, and in each case it was quite fresh and good.

These shops have been inspected frequently during the year, and no unsound fish has been found on the premises.

Most of the proprietors of these shops obtain their fish daily from Grimsby or Billingsgate direct.

Marine stores have also been regularly inspected to ensure the prompt removal of offensive matter, and to see that proper precautions were taken to prevent a nuisance from the drying of rabbit skins, &c.

All stables have been kept under close observation during the year, and the regular removal of manure has been enforced. Since the substitution of movable galvanized iron manure eages for the old-fashioned underground manure pit, very few complaints have been received of nuisances from stables.

The visits for sundry purposes include the testing of house drains after repairs and alterations, to see that these are properly carried out, but not the testing of new drains. The latter is done by the Borough Surveyor's department. Visits to premises with builders and owners, to arrange the details for carrying out work ordered, inspections of common passages at the rear of houses, waste land, areas of unoccupied houses, and visits to dirty houses are also included under this head. Houses occupied by dirty tenants are kept under observation until an improvement in their condition is made.

Many of the complaints received were due to the keeping of fowls, rabbits, &c., in back yards of houses. This practice is most objectionable and sometimes causes serious nuisance.

Since the removal of the steam plant from the Corporation Electricity Works in North Road, the nuisance from smoke has been greatly reduced, not only by the removal of the works themselves, but owing to their

removal the Sanitary Department has been able to deal more effectually with others who have allowed black smoke to issue from their chimneys.

During the year 47 visits have been made in company with the Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to houses where children have been found suffering from neglect.

These joint visits have been very beneficial to the children, both physically and morally.

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the following table. A very large proportion of the work is done on the strength of verbal recommendations or preliminary "warning" notices.

Notices served during 1907.

Nature of Notice.	Warning and Verbal Notices.						Final Notices.				Total number of notices complied with	
	Number served.		Number complied with before service of final notice.		Number reported for final notice.		Number served.		Number complied with.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To drain into sewer and fill up cesspools	5	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
To relay drain and fill up cesspools	19	—	18	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	19	—
To relay drain	229	—	173	—	56	—	61	—	61	—	234	—
To repair drain or soil pipe	48	1	31	1	17	—	15	—	15	—	46	1
To trap drain	33	—	20	—	13	—	14	—	12	—	32	—
To cleanse and whitewash rooms	307	53	180	28	127	25	139	9	135	9	315	37
To clear drain or soil pipe	113	14	40	7	73	7	74	13	74	13	114	20
To clear, repair or cleanse closet, or repair flushing apparatus or pan ...	483	212	267	107	216	105	208	82	205	82	472	189
To repave yard or scullery	251	—	138	—	113	—	107	—	98	—	236	—
To abate other nuisances..	667	48	400	41	267	7	283	17	275	17	675	58
To provide covered dust bins	584	—	300	—	284	—	302	—	284	—	584	—
To provide premises with a proper water supply ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
To cleanse premises and remove foul accumulations	62	347	17	190	45	157	35	189	35	188	52	378
To provide manure receptacles	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	4	—
To remove foul manure pits	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
To provide W.C. accommodation	13	—	6	—	7	—	5	—	5	—	11	—
To render damp walls with cement compo	45	—	26	—	19	—	13	—	10	—	36	—
To lay on water to closets...	9	—	5	—	4	—	12	—	12	—	17	—
To abate overcrowding ...	—	100	—	14	—	86	—	73	—	72	—	86
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	148	—	61	—	87	—	84	—	84	—	145
To abate smoke nuisance...	—	39	—	36	—	3	—	8	—	8	—	44
To cleanse and whitewash bakehouses	—	22	—	20	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	22
To cleanse and whitewash workrooms	—	24	—	21	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	22
To alter water pipes ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
To pave and drain stables	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2875	1008	1626	526	1249	482	1280	478	1230	476	2856	1002

No summonses were required during the year to enforce the removal of nuisances, and during the past 7 years only four such summonses have been necessary. This proves the absence of friction between the department and the public, especially in view of the magnitude of the repairs and alterations carried out each year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Twelve are at present registered, having accommodation for 299 lodgers. The bye-laws have been properly carried out in these houses during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Bye-laws for houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26, and having four families in them if the landlord lives in the house, were confirmed by the Local Government Board, on July 13th, 1898. Seventy-three such houses are now on the register, as compared with 74 at the end of 1906.

There has been no breach of the bye-laws respecting these houses during 1907.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

In accordance with the arrangement made with the Borough Surveyor's Department, the following information has been supplied, and the necessary notices served in each instance.

No dust bins, defective bins, &c.	...	...	...	140
Other sanitary defects	...	...	...	None

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, PART II.

Official representations have been made by me, under Part II. of the above Act during 1907, that the following premises are in a state so dangerous to health, as to be unfit for human habitation:—

Situation of Premises.	No. of houses.	Legal proceedings taken.	Result.
New Dorset Street ...	3	3	Closing orders made, houses closed, and afterwards put into thorough repair and relet.
Centurion Road... ...	2	2	Ditto.
Edward Street	3	—	Houses pulled down and two new houses built on site.

Nine other houses, viz.:—four in Centurion Road, three in New Dorset Street, one in Claremont Row, and one in Artillery Street, were found in a dilapidated and insanitary condition. The Chief Inspector saw the owners and made arrangements for each of them to be put into

thorough repair. This has been done, and the houses, with one exception, relet; the necessity for condemnation has therefore been averted.

A summons was issued under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, for failing to take proper precautions against contamination of milk. The defendant was fined 40s. and costs or 14 days.

FISH MARKET.

During the year two complaints were made of bad smells from the Fish Market. Every possible care has been taken to prevent this, and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Skinner, has kept the premises under close observation, but owing to the Market being situated under the Parade, and without means of thorough ventilation, it is very difficult to prevent some smell in the hot weather.

During 1907, the following fish have been surrendered in the Fish Market and destroyed by arrangement with the owners.

Wet Fish.									Dried Fish.	Shrimps and Prawns.	Shell Fish.				
Flat Fish.			Herrings and Mackerel.			Other Wet Fish.					Whelks and Winkles.		Other Shell Fish.		
cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Oysters, 2,150 Lobsters, 22
29	3	16	16	2	0	73	1	0	35	0	0	15	0	0	11 3 0

Total weight (not including Oysters and Lobsters), 9 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Has been open thirteen complete years. The number of animals slaughtered each successive year, to the end of 1907, has been 6,991, 11,184, 12,054, 16,384, 18,304, 17,645, 20,318, 22,962, 25,804, 26,978, and 24,889.

The number of animal killed in 1907 was 24,889, viz.:—2,357 beasts, 1,774 calves, 1,036 lambs, 7,704 sheep, and 7,217 pigs, in the public slaughter-houses; and 17 beasts, 21 calves, 264 lambs, 1,463 sheep, and 3,036 pigs, in the private slaughter-houses at the Abattoir.

The amount received in tolls since the opening of the Abattoir has been as follows:—November and December, 1894, £7 13s. 4d.; 1895, £102 15s. 4d.; 1896, £122 4s.; 1897, £115 7s. 7d.; 1898, £185 10s. 3d.; 1899, £243 9s. 4d.; 1900, £279 17s.; 1901, £271 13s. 10d.; 1902, £352 14s. 10d.; 1903, £402 11s. 10d.; 1904, £433 4s. 3d.; 1905, £451 9s.; 1906, £467 5s. 2d.; 1907, £515 2s. 3d.

In addition to the above amounts there is also an income of £64 7s. per annum from the rental of private slaughter-houses at the Abattoir, and £10 from sale of offal.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In various parts of the town 33 private slaughter-houses are in use. The bye-laws for slaughter-houses have, on the whole, been fairly well carried out during the year, no case requiring prosecution having arisen. Each slaughter-house is visited several times a week by Inspector Cuckney, the Superintendent of the Abattoir.

Unsound Meat seized or surrendered during 1907.

Description.	Number of Animals.	Number condemned by Magistrate.	Number destroyed by arrangement with owners.	Total weight in lbs.
<i>A.—At the Abattoir—</i>				
Bullocks (whole carcase) ...	7	—	7	4809
„ (part of carcase) ...	478	—	478	9425
Calves (whole carcase) ..	4	—	4	282
„ (part of carcase) ...	5	—	5	76
Sheep (whole carcase) ...	18	—	18	1288
„ (part of carcase) ...	167	—	167	849
Pigs (whole carcase) ..	42	—	42	4932
„ (part of carcase) ...	1138	—	1138	7479
	1859	—	1859	29140
<i>B.—In the Private Slaughter-Houses and Shops—</i>				
Bullocks (whole carcase) ..	8	—	8	7040
„ (part of carcase) ...	465	—	465	13186
Calves (whole carcase) ...	6	—	6	489
„ (part of carcase) ...	13	—	13	129
Sheep (whole carcase) ...	28	—	28	2648
„ (part of carcase) ...	312	—	312	1661
Pigs (whole carcase) ...	33	1	32	3080
„ (part of carcase) ...	159	—	159	739
	1024	1	1023	28972

Tuberculosis.—Of the beasts, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 2 steers, and 8 cows were found to be diseased to such an extent that the whole carcase was destroyed. 233 parts of beasts were also found to be tuberculous. 1 calf, and four parts, 18 pigs, and 574 parts of pigs were also found to be tuberculous.

One Argentine quarter of beef was affected with tubercle. The inguinal gland had broken down into an abscess. Various other glands also shewed evidence of tubercle.

OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED IN 1907.

Rabbits, 858; goats, 1; tinned goods, 3 tons; walnuts, 45 gallons; damsons, 24 gallons; plums, 12 gallons; cucumbers, 5; Turkeys, 266; plaice, 2; lemon soles, 16; cod, 1; and 36 tins of sardines.

Of the above articles the turkeys and fish were condemned by Magistrates' order, the remainder being voluntarily surrendered. The defendant summoned in respect of the fish was fined £2 and costs.

One dealer was fined £3, and £1 1s. 6d. costs, for selling a diseased carcase of pork to a local tradesman.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of samples collected	...	...	...	504
„ „ adulterated	...	...	...	49
„ prosecutions	...	...	...	10
„ convictions	...	...	...	5
„ withdrawn	...	...	...	3
„ summons not served owing to defend- ant leaving the district	...	...	...	2
Aggregate amount in fines	...	£6	10	0
Analyst's fees recovered	...	1	15	6
		<hr/>		
		£8	5	6
		<hr/>		
Cost of samples	...	£2	12	2½
Cost of assistance, postage and railway fares	...	6	10	3½
Cost of analysis	...	179	13	0
Analyst's salary	...	50	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£236	3	3½
Fines & Analyst's fees recovered		8	5	6
Net cost of working the Act	...	£227	17	9½
		<hr/>		

Three milk sellers were fined amounts varying from 40s. to 10s.

One provision merchant was fined 20s. and costs for exposing margarine for sale without being labelled ; also 40s. and costs for exposing margarine for sale which contained more than 10 per cent. of butterfat.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT.

By MEREDITH WYNTER BLYTH, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.

Report on samples analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, during the year 1907.

Samples of	Number of Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.	Nature of Adulteration.
Milk	326	30	9.20	Addition of water. Abstraction of fat. Addition of preservatives. Addition of foreign fat. Excess of water.
Butter	53	6	11.32	
Milk blended butter	1	—	—	Addition of preservatives.
Cream	2	2	100.00	
Condensed milk	4	—	—	Excess of water.
Cheese	10	—	—	
Margarine	18	1	5.55	Addition of preservatives.
Lard	15	—	—	
Condiments	24	—	—	Spirits of Nitre deficient in Nitrous Ether.
Meats	18	9	50.00	
Spirits	6	—	—	
Drugs	25	2	7.69	
Miscellaneous	3	—	—	
1907—Total ..	506	50	9.88	
1906— „ ...	501	61	12.17	
1905— „ ...	503	60	11.92	
1904— „ ...	501	47	9.38	
1903— „ ...	507	92	18.14	
1902— „ ...	502	114	22.70	
1901... „ ...	490	93	18.97	

Table showing total samples of Milk analysed, and proportion watered or deficient in fat, from 1900 to 1907.

				Total samples.	Below standard.	Per cent. below standard.	Average per cent. of fat.
Week-day samples	{	Wholesale, 1900-1906	...	620	28	4.51	3.64
		„ 1907	...	90	5	5.55	3.40
	{	Retail, 1900-1906	...	1115	131	11.74	3.54
		„ 1907	...	200	21	10.50	3.49
Sunday samples	{	Wholesale, 1900-1906	...	36	—	—	3.83
		„ 1907	...	—	—	—	—
	{	Retail, 1900-1906	...	278	28	10.07	3.52
		„ 1907	...	36	3	8.33	3.53

Only one sample of milk was found to contain any considerable quantity of boric acid. As usual, the majority of the retail samples were coloured with annatto. The percentage of adulteration of milk is slightly lower than in 1906, on the other hand the average quantity of fat has crept still nearer to the standard of 3 per cent., as the following figures shew:—Retail milks, 1906, average fat 3·43; 1907, 3·40. Wholesale milks, 1906, average fat 3·54; 1907, 3·49.

A new milk preservative has been sold in Brighton, which was found to consist mainly of sodium percarbonate. This substance has only a moderate preserving action on milk, its action being due mainly to the neutralisation of acidity, and only slightly to the hydrogen peroxide it sets free. Its detection in milk is fairly easy.

The only other samples which call for comment are the samples of *meats*, *i.e.*, samples of tripe, pigs' kidneys, sausages, shrimps, and tinned and potted fish and meats. In two samples of pigs' kidneys examined, no less than 150 and 70 grains of boron preservative per lb. was found. Several samples of sausages and shrimps were found to contain large quantities of boron preservative (70 grains and less to the lb.).

The question of preservatives in imported meat foods has lately received the attention of the Local Government Board. Dr. G. S. Buchanan, in a report just issued, makes the following observations, which he applies equally to foreign preserved tripe, tongues and kidney:—

“The new meat inspection law of the United States, and the regulations made thereunder, have now made it illegal for American packers to use borax or boric acid, sulphites or sulphurous acid, and certain other preservative substances in the preparation of meat foods for inter-State commerce. The American packer who prepares preserved tripe of the kinds above considered, if he is to comply with the new law and new official regulations, has to carry out the preservative treatment in portions of his establishment which are specially set aside for the purpose, and must label the preserved products in a prescribed manner, to indicate that the goods are intended solely for export. In these special portions of his premises the packer is permitted by the meat inspection law to carry on any preservative treatment which he requires for his foreign trade provided that ‘no substance is used in the preparation or packing in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which the articles are to be exported.’ British laws do not in present circumstances afford any protection in this respect to the British consumer.

“The total amount of the (cooked and uncooked) foreign preserved tripe imported into the United Kingdom is small by comparison with the total quantity of tripe available to British consumers. These kinds of tripe appear to constitute a distinct risk to health which it is desirable to remove. Prohibition of their importation would cause little or no difference in the supply of this important food to the public. It would no doubt affect the United States trade, but it would be open to American traders to revise their methods.”

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, OUTWORKERS, SHOP HOURS, SHOP SEATS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

It was very fully explained in my Annual Report for 1906, that recent Acts of Parliament had added so much to Inspector Mills' duties, that it was impossible for him alone to keep all these Acts adequately worked, and it was arranged that some assistance should be given him by Inspectors Ward and Norrish.

This extra assistance has made it possible for more inspections to be made under each Act.

4,117 visits were made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the various Acts.

Of these 3,393 were for the purpose of inspection, and 724 for the purpose of looking up works, serving notices, &c.

The ordinary inspections under the Public Health Acts, as to nuisances and sanitary arrangements, are made concurrently with most of the inspections of shops and workshops.

The following figures show the number of visits made by each Inspector, and also the proportion of work done under each Act.

Inspector Mills	...	2,974	visits
„ Ward	...	998	„
„ Norrish	...	145	„
	On Register.		Inspections Made.
Factories	... 238	...	... 117
Workshops	... 2,086	...	... 1,007
Workplaces	... 136	...	... 131
Shops ...	... 4,600	...	... 1,368
Of 2,460	{ Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, }	31 night and 1,224 day	inspections were made.
Of 4,600	{ Shops and Premises where children are employed, }	83 night and 1,820 day	inspections were made.

The night inspections were all made by Inspector Mills, between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The following alterations have been made in the Factory and Workshop Register :—

		Closed.			Added.
Factories	...	5	...	...	21
Workshops	...	220	...	...	361

Most of the alterations in workshops are due to change of address of outworkers.

During the year a special inspection and report was made of all the Mineral Water Factories, as to their methods of manufacture, storage of materials, and general condition of the premises.

121 new workrooms have been measured and the cubic capacity entered on cards or abstracts.

Five complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector as to defects and nuisances in factories and workshops (see p. 47).

Eight complaints have been forwarded to H.M. Inspector (see p. 45).

Notice of occupation of 64 new factories and workshops have been sent in by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Notices of 39 new workshops in which no abstracts were shewn, were forwarded to H.M. Inspector; these are included in the 64 sent from him, leaving a net addition to the Register of 25.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Act requires that these shall all be inspected at least twice in each year; owing to pressure of other work this has not been fully carried out during the present year.

198 inspections were made, and 54 breaches of the special requirements for bakehouses were dealt with.

The two underground bakehouses which were being altered at the end of last year, have now been completed and the necessary certificates granted.

Notices have been served for considerable alterations to two of the older ground-floor bakehouses, the carrying out of these have effected considerable improvement.

HOMEWORKERS.

Considerable difficulty is still experienced in getting the employers to send in their lists of outworkers; there are never more than two or three who send them in on the date required; 70 letters were sent warning them, many of the employers were visited personally in respect of this failure.

223 inspections have been made of outworkers' rooms, the majority were found clean, though a large number have to work in rooms used for other purposes, such as bedrooms, kitchens or sitting rooms; none were found bad enough to close under Section 108.

Infectious disease occurred at five outworkers' homes, and in every case full precautions were taken against any spread of the disease.

WORKPLACES.

The majority of these are Restaurants, and this year's inspections found the condition of kitchens and premises much improved.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892-5.

There were only two complaints made in respect of excessive hours under this Act, and in neither case was it found that the 74 hours allowed by the Act had been exceeded.

294 shops employing persons under 18 years of age were found without the necessary Abstract exhibited, and copies of the Abstract were served on all of these.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904.

No Order under this Act has been applied for or made during the year.

In the action brought by certain hairdressers against the proposed Order for early closing for one day in the week in respect of their trade, judgment was given in favour of the Corporation.

The Home Secretary has now signified his intention of holding a local inquiry in respect of this Order.

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.

37 shops, in which more than three female assistants are employed, were visited during the year, and in all of these seats were provided.

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

There are 310 persons on the Register of Dairymen and Milk-sellers, whose premises have been inspected by Inspector Ward. The premises and conditions are generally satisfactory. There are exceptions, however, which show the need of further definite legislation, restricting the sale and storage of milk in private dwellings and shops where a general business is carried on, and paraffin and volatile articles are also kept.

During the year proceedings were taken, under the Corporations Regulations of the Dairymen and Milkshops Order, 1900, against one milk-seller, in consequence of the dirty condition of the premises used for sale and storage of milk, and a fine of £2 and costs imposed.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

The work under this Act is materially assisted by the lists (supplied through the agency of the School Attendance Officers) of children attending the elementary schools in the Borough, who are employed out of school hours. There has been a great improvement in the completeness and accuracy of the lists, and they have proved of great assistance in getting out the particulars for a return asked for by the Home Secretary as to the working of this Act and Bye-laws.

The Spring lists shewed —

724 children employed,

358 of these being employed contrary to the law.

The Autumn lists shewed—

801 children employed,

238 of these being employed contrary to the law.

It will be seen from the above that the inspections made after receiving the Spring lists resulted in a considerable decrease in the proportion of children irregularly employed.

93 night inspections and 442 day inspections were made of premises where children were shewn to be employed irregularly.

About 40 per cent. of these irregularities were found serious enough for written warning or prosecution. The remainder were slight irregularities which were not harmful to the child or against the spirit of the Act, but in all cases the employers were cautioned.

The following were reported to the Chief Constable for prosecution:—

5	offencees against Bye-law 2	2
8	" " " "	5
11	" " " "	Section 3 of the Act.

With two exceptions, a written warning was sent by the Chief Constable to the employers in each of the above cases.

Two employers, who had been similarly written to last year by the Chief Constable, were on this occasion prosecuted.

One, for an offence against Bye-law 2, was fined 10s. and costs.

" " " " " 5, " £1 "

In the course of the inspections it has been found necessary to frequently caution employers in respect of the children carrying excessive weights.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ACT, 1904.

Inspector Mills' duties under this Act (formerly carried out by H.M. Inspector of Factories) are to see that all restrictions and conditions endorsed upon the licences granted by the Magistrates to permit children to perform in places of public entertainment are properly complied with, to protect the general welfare of these children, especially against ill-treatment, excessive exertion, and dangerous performances; to see that their education is not neglected, and that they are in charge of a matron or parents whilst they are in or going to and from the place of entertainment.

Generally speaking, the only conditions endorsed on the licences are as to the hours during which the children may perform.

66 children were licensed during 1907, 54 girls and 12 boys:

52	were employed as singers and dancers.
5	" " musicians.
7	" " actors and actresses.
2	" " aerobats.

It is very satisfactory to note the decrease in child aerobats, 18 having been licensed in 1904, 7 in 1905, 1 in 1906, and 2 in 1907.

21 night inspections were made and 14 day visits. The conditions of the licences were fairly well complied with, the exception being a tendency to keep them on the stage beyond their specified times and to neglect their education. In these cases the managers have been seen early in the week and cautioned, and the conditions have then been strictly complied with.

It was found necessary to report two serious infringements of the terms of their licence to the Chief Constable.

In one instance 13 children were licensed until 10 p.m. On Inspector Mills' first visit these children were on the stage until 11.5 p.m., and did not leave the theatre until nearly 11.30 p.m. After being cautioned, the children were taken out of the last scenes, and were enabled to leave the theatre before 10 p.m.

In another instance four children were licensed until 10 p.m., and did not leave the stage until 10.23. In this case another application was made to the Magistrates, who then extended the licensee till 10.30 p.m.

1907.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	117	23	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	1007	86	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	131	7	—
Total	1255	116	—

2.—*Defects found.*

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	84	80	—	—
Want of ventilation	11	10	—	—
Overcrowding	5	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	4	4	—	—
Other nuisances... ..	51	48	—	—
†Sanitary accom- modation { insufficient	6	5	—	—
{ unsuitable or de- fective	51	48	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	7	6	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	2	2	—	—
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	54	50	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part III. of this Report).	8	8	—	—
Total	283	265	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act is in force in Brighton.

1907.

3.—Home Work.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.																Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.		
Nature of Work.*	Lists received from Employers.					Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	In-stances.	Notices served.	Prose-cutions.	In-stances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prose-cutions (S. 109, 110).					
	Twice in the year.	Once in the year.	Out-Lists.	Out-workers.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.			Failing to send lists.													
						(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	(1)																				
Wearing Apparel—																					
(1) Making, &c.	104	807	3	12	85	16	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	5	—	—					
Furniture and Upholstery ...	8	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Other Trades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total ...	112	839	3	12	85	16	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	5	—	—					

* Where an occupier gives out work of more than one class, each class is separately enumerated.

4.—*Registered Workshops.*

Workshops on the register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Making of wearing apparel	1110
Bakehouses	192
Laundries	150
Furnishing Trades	164
Building Trades	120
Other Trades	350
Total number of workshops on Register	2086

5.—*Other matters.*

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	39
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	5
Other	5
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	—
Certificates granted during the year	2
In use at the end of the year	116

TABLE I.—APPENDIX. (*Vital Statistics of Brighton during 1907 and previous Years*).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in public institutions within the Borough.	Deaths of Residents registered in public institutions beyond the Borough.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES NET.	
		Number.	Rate.†	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.†				Number.	Rate.†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897 ...	120,510	2986	24·8	428	144	—	—	381	—	—	—	—
1898 ...	121,270	3035	25·0	544	179	—	—	386	—	—	—	—
1899 ...	122,040	3058	25·1	530	173	—	—	447	—	—	—	—
1900 ...	122,860	2920	23·8	484	166	—	—	501	—	—	—	—
1901 ...	123,668	2984	24·1	483	162	2085	16·8	485	68	—	2025	16·4
1902 ...	124,539	3072	24·3	387	125	2052	16·2	525	92	15	1975	15·7
1903 ...	125,405	3046	24·3	348	114	1833	14·6	458	72	8	1769	14·1
1904 ...	126,286	2963	23·5	395	133	2156	17·1	516	96	7	2060	16·3
1905 ...	127,183	2901	22·8	297	102	1739	13·6	462	94	51	1696	13·3
1906 ...	128,095	2853	22·3	317	111	1887	14·7	499	86	60	1861	14·53
Averages for years 1897-1906	124,185	2982	24·0	421	141	—	—	466	—	—	—	—
1907 ...	129,023	2710	21·00	301	111	1895	14·69	534	71	71	1895	14·69

† Rates in Column 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.—APPENDIX.

	Births in 1907.	Number of Deaths during 1907.											
		All causes.	Deaths under one year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.
Kemp Town	102	94	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	1	18
Queen's Park	175	137	18	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	11	5	20
Pier... ..	177	190	26	—	—	2	1	2	3	4	25	6	25
Pavilion ...	65	46	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	5
Regency ...	88	78	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	6
West ...	26	55	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
Montpelier	70	86	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	14
St. Nicholas	191	140	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	11	4	26
St. John's ...	356	202	47	—	—	2	1	8	7	7	20	13	33
Hanover ...	277	161	31	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	23	15	32
Lewes Road	469	229	54	—	—	4	—	—	6	8	21	9	44
St. Peter's...	151	113	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	9	5	21
Preston Park	255	119	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	6	8
Preston ...	308	186	28	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	20	5	34

Of the 265 deaths in the Workhouse, three were of children who were born in the Workhouse.

The Queen's Park Ward contains the Workhouse. Where the information was obtainable, deaths in this Institution have been distributed to the Wards from which the patients were removed to the Workhouse. There remains 14 deaths (out of the 137 in the Queen's Park Ward) which occurred in the Workhouse, of patients whose Brighton address was unknown. Of these four were due to phthisis.

The 86 deaths in the Montpelier Ward do not include the deaths of a number of children occurring in the Children's Hospital, whose home addresses were known, these being stated in the Wards to which they belong.

TABLE III.—APPENDIX.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.—Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes Certified ...	48	16	11	12	87	29	36	22	23	26	15	10	13	12	12	16	301
All Causes Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria : Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	11
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	8	6	1	3	2	4	2	33
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	3	—	25
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	28	8	1	3	40	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	44
Congenital Defects ...	3	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Injury at Birth ...	1	3	3	1	11	11	12	7	6	3	2	2	—	—	1	2	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	57
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tuberculous Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Syphilis ...	1	2	—	1	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bronchitis ...	—	—	2	—	2	3	6	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	4	24
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	2	3	5	4	4	3	4	6	1	3	—	1	—	4	35
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Causes ...	9	—	2	1	13	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	25
	48	16	11	12	87	29	36	22	23	26	15	10	13	12	12	16	301

District (or sub-division) of Brighton. Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 129,023.

Births in the year : legitimate, 2,564 ; illegitimate, 146. Deaths in the year : legitimate infants, 264 ; illegitimate infants, 37.

There were no deaths from the diseases given in the corresponding official table of the Local Government Board, which are omitted in the above table.

TABLE IV.—APPENDIX.

Deaths from all causes in 1907 separated into age-groups.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—APPENDIX.

Deaths from all causes in 1907 separated into age-groups.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE AT DEATH.														TOTAL.		TOTAL.			
															Males.	Females.				
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and upwards				
	M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.	F. M.				
Acute Nephritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	4	10
Bright's Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	17	17	34
Calculus	1	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate...
Other Diseases of Urinary System	2	3	1	2	...	8	3	11
Diseases of Ovaries...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	1	1
Abortion, Miscariage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Child Birth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ulcer, Bed Sores	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pemphigus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of Integumentary System	2	2
Accidental—	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Vehicular Traffic	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
By Weapons or Implements	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burns and Scalds...	1	...	1
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drowning	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE IV.—APPENDIX.

Deaths from all causes in 1907 separated into age-groups.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE AT DEATH.																	TOTAL.		TOTAL.																							
																		Males.	Females.																								
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and upwards.																											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.																								
Accidental (<i>contd.</i>)—																																											
3		1		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3	1											
...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1	...									
...		...		...		...		1		...		...		...		...		10	1												
...		1		...		1		...		2		1		...		1		7	3																								
5		1		...		...		...		...		1		...		...																								
Surgical—																																											
...		...		...		...		1		...		...		...		...		1	1												
...		...		...		...		...		1		...		...		...																						
Suicide—																																											
...		...		...		...		...		1		1		...		...		5	1														
...		...		...		...		...		...		2		...		...		3	0												
...		...		...		...		...		1		...		...		...		1	...												
...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1	...									
Other Ill-defined Causes and not Specified																																											
1		...		...		...		...		...		2		3		...		4	2															
Total																				17612539	42	18	16	15	10	16	10	27	15	49	47	70	69	100	131	147	112	139	33	65	929	907	1836

The 59 deaths in the Asylum are not included in the above table.

TABLE V.—APPENDIX. (*Local Government Board Table*).

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE BOROUGH.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.														No. of Cases Removed to HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Kemp Town	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	Preston Park	Preston	14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	Queen's Park	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Small Pox	—	67	121	41	12	6	11	7	—	—	—	11	20	23	18	6	3	5	17	26	25	45	15	21	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</